### **NOLICE**

All drawings located at the end of the document.





### FINAL Technical Memorandum

### Monitoring of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume

RF/RMRS-98-294.UN



May, 1999 Revision: 0

ADMIN RECCRD /83 BZ-B-00039

### FINAL TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

### MONITORING OF THE 903 PAD/RYAN'S PIT PLUME

MAY 11, 1999

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### **ACRONYMS**

μg/l micrograms per liter
AHA Activity Hazard Analysis

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Resource, Compensation, and Liability Act

CDPHE Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DNAPL dense nonaqueous phase liquid

DOE Department of Energy

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ER Environmental Restoration

FO Field Operations
HASP Health and Safety Plan
HRR Historical Release Report

IMP Integrated Monitoring Plan

IHSS Individual Hazardous Substance Site

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

mg/kg milligram per kilogram

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OU Operable Unit

PARCC precision, accuracy, reproducibility, completeness, and comparability

PPE personal protective equipment

RAAMP Radioactive Ambient Air Monitoring Program RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RFCA Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement

RFETS Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site

RFI RCRA Facility Investigation
RI Remedial Investigation

RMRS Rocky Mountain Remediation Services, L L C

SAP Sampling and Analysis Plan SID South Interceptor Ditch UHSU upper hydrostratigraphic unit VOC volatile organic compound

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume originated from releases that occurred at the 903 Storage Area (Individual Hazardous Substance Site [IHSS] 112) and Ryan's Pit (IHSS 109), previously designated as a part of the former Operable Unit (OU) 2. The 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit groundwater plume was sixteenth in the priority ranking in the September 1998 Environmental Restoration (ER) Ranking. The source areas, Ryan's Pit and 903 Pad, were ranked first and sixth, respectively, in the ER Ranking. The Ryan's Pit source removal began in September 1995 with the removal of contaminated soils. The contaminated soil was treated in February 1996, and the project was completed in August 1996 with replacement of soils (RMRS, 1997a). The 903 Pad source removal is scheduled for 2001. The primary contaminants in the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume are carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethene, and tetrachloroethene. The Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) agreed on a 1999 milestone for characterizing the plume groundwater wells to protect surface water quality in Woman Creek.

In 1998, the RFETS program to characterize the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE) The characterization data showed that the contaminated groundwater plume was not affecting surface water quality, and there was evidence of the occurrence of natural attenuation. As a result there was not a need for collection and treatment of contaminated groundwater in the distal end of the plume EPA and CDPHE concurred with this conclusion, and it was agreed that additional groundwater monitoring was required prior to making a final decision. This technical memorandum provides the basis and technical approach for monitoring the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit volatile organic compound (VOC) plume to provide data on natural attenuation and to protect surface water quality

### 1 1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit VOC plume monitoring is to evaluate the potential for impacts on surface water quality

### Corollary Objective Evaluate natural attenuation of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume

The nearest receiving streams for the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume are the South Interceptor Ditch (SID), located 150 feet upslope of Woman Creek, and Woman Creek (Figure 1-1) Examination of historical aerial photographs and enhanced multispectral scanner images (EG&G, 1989), and subsequent field observations made in December 1998 indicate several potential discharge areas for shallow groundwater associated with the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume shown on Figure 1-2 No VOC or flow data are available for any of the seeps, however, recent field observations of seep characteristics indicate that surface flow, if present, would be intermittant and probably minimal. Comparison of ditch bed elevations from asbuilt drawings of the SID to the projected bedrock surface elevations presented in Figure 1-3 indicate that colluvial groundwater, if present, should be close to bed level near the base of these structures. The localized nature of this vegetation suggests that any emergent groundwater will primarily evapotranspire rather than discharge laterally as ditch flow.

Contaminants from the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume have not been detected in the nearest downstream surface water location. Additionally, the concentration and total mass of contaminants decrease considerably downgradient from the source area. VOCs have not been detected in historical samples (1986-1993) from the nearest downstream SID (SW027, see Figure 1-1)

Based on these observations, there does not appear to be a near-term risk to surface water quality posed by the plume. However, surface water sampling will be conducted by bracketing the east and west plume boundaries with upstream (background) and downstream stations in both the SID and Woman Creek to verify that the downgradient extent and concentrations do not impact surface water quality. Details on

sampling locations and frequencies can be found in the Sampling and Analysis Plan for Groundwater Monitoring at the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit VOC Plume (RMRS, March 1999a)

Table 1-1 contains the Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (RFCA) (DOE, 1996) surface water action levels for Segment 5 for the contaminants of concern These action levels are applicable at the point of evaluation, Pond C-2

Table 1-1 RFCA Surface Water Action Levels for Segment 5 for the 903 PAD/Ryan's Pit Plume Contaminants of Concern

	Surface Water Action Levels
Compound	(μg/l)
Carbon Tetrachloride	5
C1s-1,2-D1chloroethene	70
Methylene Chloride	5
Tetrachloroethene	5
Trichloroethene	5

### 12 PROJECT APPROACH

The proposed action requires the installation and periodic sampling of three groundwater-monitoring wells near the leading downgradient edge of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume. One well will replace Temporary Well 01298 (see Figure 1-1) since a permanent well is needed for long-term monitoring. Two wells will be placed downgradient. These wells will be placed in downgradient locations with the greatest groundwater flux. The locations for the downgradient wells will be based on data collected from the planned Geoprobe® (direct-push sampler) boreholes. Well depths will be approximately 10 to 20 feet depending on the location. Geoprobe® holes are an effective way to determine the hydrogeology of multiple locations so that wells are not placed in dry areas or areas with low groundwater fluxes. Sampling and reporting activities will be integrated with activities under the Integrated Monitoring Plan (IMP). Additional details of this approach can be found in Section 3.0

### 2 0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides a brief project background and data summary along with a description of the hydrogeologic setting and existing site conditions. More detailed information can be found in

- Sampling and Analysis Plan, Characterization of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit and East Trenches Plumes, (IT Corp, 1998b),
- Hydrogeologic Characterization Report for the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (EG&G, 1995b).
- Phase II Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation
  (RFI)/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
  Remedial Investigation (RI) Report, 903 Pad, Mound, and East Trenches Area, OU 2, (DOE 1995), and,
- Historical Release Report (HRR) (DOE, 1992)

### 2 1 BACKGROUND

Two nearby VOC sources contribute to the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume, the 903 Pad and farther south, Ryan's Pit (Figure 1-1) The 903 Pad area was used to store drums that contained radioactively contaminated oils and VOCs from the summer of 1958 to January 1967 Approximately three-quarters of the drums contained plutonium-contaminated liquids while most of the remaining drums contained uranium-contaminated liquids. Of the drums containing plutonium, the liquid was primarily lathe coolant and carbon tetrachloride in varying proportions. Also stored in the drums were hydraulic oils, vacuum pump oil, trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, silicone oils, and acetone still bottoms.

Leaking drums were noted in 1964 during routine handling operations. The contents of the leaking drums were transferred to new drums, and the area was fenced to restrict access. When cleanup operations began in 1967, a total of 5,237 drums were at the drum storage site. Approximately 420 drums leaked to some degree. Of these, an estimated 50 drums had leaked their entire contents. The total amount of leaked material was estimated at around 5,000 gallons of contaminated liquid containing approximately 86 grams of plutonium. From 1968 through 1969, some of the radiologically contaminated material was removed, the surrounding area was regraded, and much of the area was covered with clean road base and an asphalt cap. Because of the high concentrations of VOCs present in the groundwater (greater than 1% of the chemical's solubility), dense, non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) are suspected to exist underneath the 903 Pad. RFETS has scheduled remediation of the 903 Pad. including source removal, to begin in 2001

Ryan's Pit is located approximately 150 feet south of the 903 Pad and is approximately 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 5 feet deep. Ryan's Pit was used as a waste disposal site starting in 1969 and for nonradioactive liquid chemical disposal starting in 1971. Use of the pit ceased in 1971. VOCs disposed at this location include tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, and carbon tetrachloride. In addition to VOC disposal, paint thinner and small quantities of construction-related chemicals may also have been placed in Ryan's Pit. According to historical data, only liquids were put into the pit, and their containers were either reused or disposed in other areas (DOE, 1992).

Source removal activities for Ryan's Pit began in September 1995 with removal of contaminated soils and was completed in August 1996. Along with degraded drums and plutonium-contaminated soils, free-phase tetrachloroethene and motor fuel constituents were found during this removal action. One hundred and eighty cubic yards of source material were removed in this action (RMRS, 1997a).

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### 2 2 HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING

RFETS is situated at the margin of a gently eastward sloping topographic and bedrock pediment surface mantled by unconsolidated Pleistocene Rocky Flats Alluvium and underlain mainly by claystones, siltstones, and sandstones of the Cretaceous Arapahoe and Laramie Formations (EG&G, 1995a) East of this margin, colluvium-covered hillslopes dominate the landscape, except along valley bottoms where valley-fill alluvial deposits occupy the major stream courses

The Rocky Flats Alluvium is comprised chiefly of poorly sorted, clayey gravels and sands with abundant cobble and boulder-sized material and discontinuous lenses of clay, silt, and sand. Hillside colluvial deposits are markedly finer-grained in texture, being comprised of clay, clayey gravels, and lesser amounts of sand and silt. These deposits were derived from geologic material exposed on the steep slopes and topographic highs, and were formed by slope wash, downslope creep, and landslide action. Valley-fill deposits were fluvially derived from upstream materials, and consist of clay, silt, and sand with lenses of gravel. These deposits occur along the drainage bottoms in and adjacent to stream beds, and are most common in the eastern portions of RFETS.

The Arapahoe Formation is 0 to 50 feet thick at RFETS and consists mainly of a discontinuous, but mappable, fine- to medium-grained, moderately- to poorly- sorted sandstone unit that forms the uppermost sandstone of significant lateral extent. This sandstone unit is referred to as the Arapahoe Formation (or No 1) Sandstone (EG&G, 1995a) and is known to locally subcrop beneath the Rocky Flats Alluvium and colluvium in the 903 Pad, East Trench and other areas of the eastern Industrial Area. It has been shown to be an important pathway for the lateral transport of contaminated groundwater to hillslopes in other areas of the Site (i.e., South Walnut Creek)

The Laramie Formation conformably underlies the Arapahoe Formation and consists primarily of massive claystone and siltstone with discontinuous clayey sandstone units (EG&G, 1995a). Unlike the Arapahoe Formation sandstone, these sandstone units exhibit lithologic and hydrologic characteristics (i.e., high matrix clay content and low permeability) that are not indicative of contaminant pathways. These lenticular Laramie Formation sandstones are texturally distinct from the Arapahoe Formation sandstone by virtue of their high silt and clay content (EG&G, 1995a).

The 903 Pad is located southeast of the Industrial Area of RFETS on the flat surface at the southern edge of a pediment. A south facing hillside slopes downward from the 903 Pad to the SID and Woman Creek Ryan's Pit is located on the hillside to the south of the 903 Pad. In the 903 Pad area, the Rocky Flats Alluvium is 10 feet thick at the northwest corner of the Pad which is near a bedrock high, and 25 feet thick at the southeast corner which is within a bedrock channel. The sitewide geometric mean of the Flats Alluvium hydraulic conductivity is 6 x 10<sup>-4</sup> centimeters/second. The Rocky Flats Alluvium is truncated by erosion and does not extend to Ryan's Pit. At Ryan's Pit and further downslope toward Woman Creek, surficial deposits principally consist of clay-rich colluvium and reworked Rocky Flats Alluvium. Caliche is common in both the alluvium and colluvium. Groundwater at Ryan's Pit is between 3 to 10 feet below ground surface. There are numerous slump features in this area and a large scarp face is located between the 903 Pad and Ryan's Pit.

Bedrock in the 903 Pad and Ryan's Pit area is primarily composed of weathered claystone of the Arapahoe and Laramie Formations. In addition, the Arapahoe No. 1 Sandstone subcrops under the alluvium at two locations, west of and southeast of the 903 Pad. The subcropping to the southeast is in the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume. Because this subcrop is in the path of groundwater flow, it could affect the flow and transport of contaminants of concern in this area. The downgradient Geoprobe® borings placed in 1998 did not encounter sandstone as a subcropping

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The 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume is defined as the lobe of contaminated groundwater that flows southward from the two source areas toward the SID and Woman Creek drainage. The contaminants of concern are carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene. Most of the groundwater does not daylight in this area, however, below the SID there are a number of seeps. The lobe of contaminated groundwater which flows eastward from the 903 Pad is further addressed in the East Trenches Plume Decision Document (RMRS, 1999b).

The groundwater contaminant plume from the 903Pad/Ryan's Pit areas is primarily confined to the upper hydrostratigraphic unit (UHSU) which consists of Rocky Flats Alluvium, colluvium, and the weathered bedrock Groundwater occurrence in the UHSU deposits on the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit hillslope is controlled by a local hydrogeologic setting that results in limited availability of water for plume migration. The south-facing hillslopes of major drainages generally receive smaller amounts of recharge than do the north-facing slopes because of slope aspect effects (1 e, higher evaportranspiration demands) and a regional Rocky Flats Alluvial groundwater flow direction to the northeast that favors discharge to northfacing hillslopes In the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume area, the main sources of colluvial UHSU groundwater include subsurface discharge from the Rocky Flats Alluvium and isolated bedrock sandstone units, and infiltration of incident precipitation, especially during the Spring months High on the hillslope, groundwater is discharged from the Rocky Flats Alluvium and a subcropping sandstone (Arapahoe Formation sandstone) to the colluvium at a seep complex found near the pediment rim extending from the southern edge of the 903 Pad to the former 903 hillside soil study area Midslope sources of groundwater are mainly limited to precipitation and subcropping Laramie sandstones and siltstones, such as found at well 1487, which generally tend to be poor producers of water Given the complexity of the hillside flow regime, it is expected that colluvial groundwater may also interact dynamically with the underlying weathered bedrock, with flow entering and exiting the bedrock in accordance with the pathway-of-least-resistance principle

The location specific slump blocks is not possible to determine with the available data. The whole hillside is colluvium and therefore, represents many years of soil movement downslope. Rather than focus on how these movements have impacted groundwater, the approach has been to determine where groundwater flows so that all paths between the source area and surface water are identified. Although upgradient effects, such as low permeabilities and discontinuities in the geology, can retard and attenuate contaminants, it will be the change in contaminant concentrations over time in wells downgradient that will determine whether attenuating effects are actually protective of surface water.

Groundwater on the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit hillside flows downslope from north to south in a direction that approximates the surface topography On a local scale, flow is expected to follow preferential pathways that may deviate significantly from expected pathways inferred from surface topography alone Figure 1-3 illustrates the configuration of the bedrock surface based on the results of the pre-remedial field investigation (IT, 1998a) Spatial variations in the bedrock topographic configuration combined with zones of enhanced permeability created by landslide slip planes and lithologic heterogeneity are presumed to account for much of the irregularity indicated by the field data. Likewise, bedrock topography and the identified preferential pathways appear to be controlling seep locations as can be seen in Figure 1-20 These conditions, combined with the low to moderate permeabilities of colluvium and weathered bedrock, suggest that low groundwater flow rates are prevalent in the saturated areas of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit hillslope For the saturated area extending from wells 01298 to 01798, IT (1998a) estimated a groundwater flow rate of approximately 8 cubic feet per day (or 60 gallons per day) most of which occurs primarily along colluvial pathways. This flow rate results in a correspondingly low contaminant flux based on contaminant concentrations detected during the pre-remedial investigation The calculated total VOC contaminant flux for the distal end of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume is estimated at 0 13 grams per day (IT, 1998a)

### 2 3 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Subsurface investigations, which encompassed the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume, were underway as early as 1987 and include the OU 2 RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation (RFI/RI) A 1998 investigation was implemented to provide the information necessary to design a groundwater collection and treatment system. The following information is derived from recent summaries of those investigations (DOE, 1995, RMRS, 1997b)

As summarized in Section 2.2, contaminated groundwater in the 903 Pad and Ryan's Pit area is primarily confined to the UHSU. Fifty-seven VOCs have been detected in groundwater of the UHSU, of these the contaminants of concern are carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene. In the source areas, total VOCs in the groundwater are approximately 5,000 micrograms per liter ( $\mu$ g/l) near the 903 Pad and approximately 57,000  $\mu$ g/l near Ryan's Pit. The maximum concentrations of many VOC contaminants in the former OU 2 area are located within this plume. The highest concentration of tetrachloroethene (150,000  $\mu$ g/l) was detected immediately downgradient of Ryan's Pit. A well installed through the center of the 903 Pad had groundwater concentrations of carbon tetrachloride at 20,000  $\mu$ g/l, chloroform at 39,000  $\mu$ g/l and methylene chloride at 35,000  $\mu$ g/l. A well installed at the northeast corner of the 903 Pad detected tetrachloroethene at 14,000  $\mu$ g/l (DOE, 1995). The apparent extent of the VOC plumes from the 1996 Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (RFCA) Groundwater Monitoring Report (RMRS, 1997b) are shown in Figures 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4

Migration into the Arapahoe Sandstone appears to be limited due to the lithology underlying the alluvium The nearest subcropping of the Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone is adjacent to the west edge of the 903 Pad Because this subcropping occurs upgradient of the source area, the plume has had less impact to the sandstone than to other stratigraphic units. This is evidenced by a total VOC concentration in the sandstone subcropping of approximately 2.500 µg/l Downgradient migration into the Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone is potentially limited by an indicated bedrock fault that runs from the northeast to the southwest across the hillside (just southeast of the 903 Pad) Due to this fault, the bedrock including Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone is lower on the downgradient side than the upgradient side Because there are not any subcroppings of Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone between the fault and the source areas migration through the Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone is not likely near the source area However, downgradient of the fault, there are subcropping that could allow downgradient migration into the Arapahoe Sandstone farther away from the source area Well No 1487 is screened into Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone and contains contaminants (see Appendix A), however, it is not known whether these contaminants can be specifically attributed to horizontal movement in the Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone or through vertical migration from the colluvium Cross-Sections in Appendix B show how the sandstone may cause some vertical plume migration Additional maps can be found in the sitewide geologic characterization report (EG&G, 1995a) It is possible that claystone and silty claystone in the underlying bedrock have acted as a low permeability barrier, preventing significant quantities of contaminants from reaching the No 1 Arapahoe Sandstone

As expected, concentrations in the distal end of the plume are lower. The concentrations of contaminants of concern in groundwater from pre-1998 wells located near the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit downgradient plume boundary are provided in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-5 (see Appendix A for detailed historical analytical data for the area wells)

In March and April of 1998, a series of direct push (Geoprobe®) borings were installed between the existing wells listed in Table 2-1 and the SID which is the nearest occurrence of surface water to the plume (see Figure 2-5) The boreholes were placed in a line parallel to the SID to delineate the leading edge of the plume The boreholes were completed as temporary wells with a ¾ inch casing and screen

intervals of about five feet. The hydrogeologic cross sections through these boreholes are presented in Appendix B. Groundwater levels were generally checked within one day of well installation.

The upper strata of unconsolidated sediments in these borings consisted of colluvium of various lithologies, principally silty clays and clayey silts, sometimes containing sand particles. Lenses of coarser, subangular to subrounded sands and gravels were occasionally encountered. Bedrock consists of a grayish-brown massive claystone identified by a lack of coarse-grained material. The claystone varied from moist to very dry, often becoming drier with depth. In places, the claystone also contained abundant caliche.

Table 2-1 Downgradient Groundwater Concentrations for Contaminants of Concern – 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume

Contaminant	Well 6286	Well 6386	Well 1487	Well 23196	Well 01291	Well 2987	Well 3087	RFCA Tier II Groundwater Action Levels
Carbon Tetrachloride	8	ND	460	ND	15	ND	ND	5
C1s-1,2-D1chloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	02	ND	ND	70
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5	2	ND	6
Tetrachloroethene	ND	ND	8	ND	2	ND	ND	5
Trichloroethene	0.8	ND	190	ND	12	ND	ND	5

Note all values are maximum concentrations (µg/l) from 1996 sampling of monitoring wells, ND indicates not detected or below detection limit (RMRS, 1997b)

The depth to bedrock varied from 2 6 feet in temporary well 02198 to 18 8 feet in temporary well 01198. The bedrock surface slopes to the southeast, in broad conformance with the surficial topography. Along the line of Geoprobe® borings, localized bedrock lows occur at borings 00598, 01298, 01498, and 01698, possibly indicating the presence of south-trending preferential flow pathways (Figure 1-2). A sequence of highly weathered claystone overlying sandy silt also suggests the possibility of a slump block at this location.

Preliminary VOC analytical results for soils from the 1998 borings are presented in Table 2-2 Data validation of 25% of the data set has not been completed. Low concentrations of VOCs, primarily acetone, were detected in several of the borings. The maximum concentration of acetone was 0 072 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in boring 01798 is below RFCA Tier I Subsurface Soil Action Levels. The appearance of acetone in dry boreholes and boreholes away from the plume might be due to laboratory contamination since it is a common cross-contaminant. The only contaminants of concern detected were carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethene in boring 01298 below RFCA Tier I Subsurface. Soil Action Levels. All other detected VOCs were below the RFCA Tier I Subsurface Soil Action Levels, which included 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and naphthalene in boring 02098. The traces of chlorinated VOCs in 01298 soils coincide with the highest groundwater concentrations encountered in this investigation.

Groundwater was encountered in only eight of the 26 wells installed in the study area. The six westernmost wells of the alignment were dry (Figure 2-5). To the east, groundwater was intermittently encountered in the wells with the water table generally occurring within weathered bedrock. The water table slopes to the southeast, in general conformance with surficial and bedrock topography. During measurements made on June 18, 1998, the water table was observed within the colluvium in only three wells marked by locally low bedrock (01298, 01498, and 01698), with approximately three feet or less of saturated colluvium (Figure 2-5). Available data from these wells indicate that contaminated groundwater might eventually discharge to the SID and/or Woman Creek. Sampling and analysis of the groundwater in the temporary wells was performed in accordance with the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP), Characterization of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit and East Trenches Plume (IT Corp., 1998b), and the appropriate RFETS Standard Operating Procedures referenced in the SAP

Six of the 26 temporary wells installed had sufficient water to sample. Preliminary concentrations of VOCs in groundwater observed during the plume characterization investigation are presented in Table 2-3. Concentrations of three contaminants of concern (carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene) are also plotted in Figure 2-5. VOCs were detected in five of the six temporary wells. The VOC concentrations in these five wells exceeded one or more Tier II Groundwater Action Levels (MCLs). Tier I Groundwater Action Levels (100 times MCLs) were not exceeded in any of the wells. In addition to the three main plume constituents, detected compounds include methylene chloride, chloroform, tetrachloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and naphthalene. The plume is bounded on the west end by numerous dry wells and on the east end by several dry wells and one well, 01998, in which VOCs were not detected.

Table 2-2 Plume Characterization Sampling - Subsurface Soil Contaminants (mg/kg) and Corresponding RFCA Tier I Subsurface Soil Action Levels

Borehole Identification	Sampled Interval (ft bgs)	Water-Level Elevation (feet)	Acetone (mg/kg)	Carbon Tetrachloride (mg/kg)	Trichloroethene (mg/kg)
RFCA Tier I Subsurface			2.740		0.25
Soil Action Level			2,740	11	9 27
00198	14 2 – 14 5	Dry	ND	ND	ND
00298	74-79	Dry	ND	ND	ND
00398	106 – 114, 148	Dry	ND	ND	ND
00498	110-116	Dry	ND	ND	ND
00598	140-146	Dry	ND	ND	ND
00698	13 8 - 14 7	Dry	ND	ND	ND
00798	90-100	Dry	0 007	ND	ND
00898	13 0 – 14 0	Dry	ND	ND	ND
00998	73-78	5850 47	ND	ND	ND
01098	100-109	Dry	ND	ND	ND
01198	16 0 – 17 8	Dry	ND	ND	ND
01298	13 3 - 14 0	5840 43	ND	0 002J	0 005J
01398	44-65	5841 85	ND	ND	ND
01498	50-56	5840 16	ND	ND	ND
01598	66-70	Dry	ND	ND	ND
01698	147 – 155	5839 79	ND	ND	ND
01798	43-52	5840 18	0 072	ND	ND
01898	3 4 – 4 5	Dry	0 010	ND	ND
01998	20-27	Dry	ND	ND	ND
02098	?	Dry	0 020	ND	ND
02198	43-48	Dry	0 002J	ND	ND
02298	3 3 - 4 2	Dry	ND	ND	ND
03998	30-47	Dry	0 006	ND	ND
04098	49-55	Dry	ND	ND	ND
04198	Not sampled?	Dry	ND	ND	ND
04298	40-51	Dry	ND	ND	ND

J - estimated value, concentration is below the detection limit

7 25

ND – not detectable, below the detection limit of 0 006 mg/kg except for borehole 01598 which had a detection limit of 0 005 mg/kg

Table 2-3 Plume Characterization Sampling - Volatile Organic Compounds in Groundwater (µg/l)

	RFCA Tier II		Wel	l Identific	ation Nun	nber	
Analyte (μg/i)	Groundwater Action Level (µg/l)	01298	01398	01498	01698*	01698*	01798
Methylene Chloride	5	24	10	31			
1,1-Dichloroethene	7	3 J					
Chloroform	100	96	7		73	73	32
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	460 E			150	140	13
Trichloroethene	5	500 E	9		42	40	12
Tetrachloroethene	5	0 023			8	7	2 J
Xylene (total)	100						1 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	70	9			5	5	1 J
Naphthalene	1,460		6		3 J		4 J

<sup>\* =</sup> Duplicate Samples

E = concentration exceeds the instrument calibration range and was diluted

J = result is estimated value below reporting limit

Blank Spaces = Not detected at detection limit of 5 ug/L

Note Table includes only compounds detected in one or more of the samples

### 2 4 EVIDENCE OF NATURAL ATTENUATION

Natural attenuation processes include "a variety of physical, chemical, and biological processes that, under favorable conditions, act without human intervention to reduce the mass, toxicity, mobility, volume or concentration of contaminants in soil or groundwater" (EPA, 1997) This might include any or all of the following processes

- Chemical Transformation,
- Biodegradation,
- Dilution,
- Dispersion,
- Sorption, and
- Volatilization

There are a number of potential mechanisms that could degrade or limit the mobility of VOCs in the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume. For the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume, all of these processes could result in significantly lower downgradient contaminant concentrations. Physical processes could be as effective as degradation in controlling contaminants. Because several of these processes likely apply to the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit plume the determination of a specific mechanism of attenuation is not critical. However, general conclusions regarding the evidence of natural attenuation can be made. This evidence is discussed in the following sections.

### 2 4 1 Plume Equilibrium

The low downgradient concentrations encountered during past investigations could be evidence that natural attenuation processes are degrading the contaminants and/or slowing the migration of contaminants. The releases that created the plume occurred between 1955 and 1971 (DOE, 1992)

allowing approximately 27 to 43 years for plume migration. Well 01487, which is about 60 feet upgradient of the line of 1998 wells and is screened into the Arapahoe No. 1 sandstone, shows an apparent trend of increasing carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethene concentrations over time (see Figure 2-6). Concentrations of tetrachloroethene in Well 01487 are near detection limits and appear to have no apparent trend. Although Well 01487 is screened into the bedrock, the claystone layer defining the top of bedrock is relatively thin in this area and there is a known subcropping of the more permeable Arapahoe. No 1 Sandstone upgradient. It is likely that there is good local communication between the groundwater in the colluvium and the sandstone, which could indicate significant mixing across the colluvial/bedrock interface. A similar trend analysis can not be done directly on the colluvium until the wells proposed in this technical memorandum are installed and data is collected.

The gradual increase in concentration observed in Well 01487 that could indicate that the VOC plume is moving slowly. Based on the concentration contaminant of concerns and their respective degradation products in downgradient wells, it appears that the predominant attenuation processes are probably the physical processes that govern the plume migration as opposed to the chemical processes that govern degradation of the contaminants. However, the slow rate of plume movement likely enhances degradation processes because the contaminants in the aquifer have a greater residence time to undergo chemical degradation.

### 2 4 2 Degradation Products

The presence of degradation products is an important indicator of contaminant-destroying chemical and biological processes. One difficulty in ascertaining the presence of degradation products is the wide variety of organic solvents known to have been placed into Ryan's Pit (i.e. expected degradation products could be solvents from the original release). Table 2-4 presents some of the contaminants of concern for the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume and their associated degradation products.

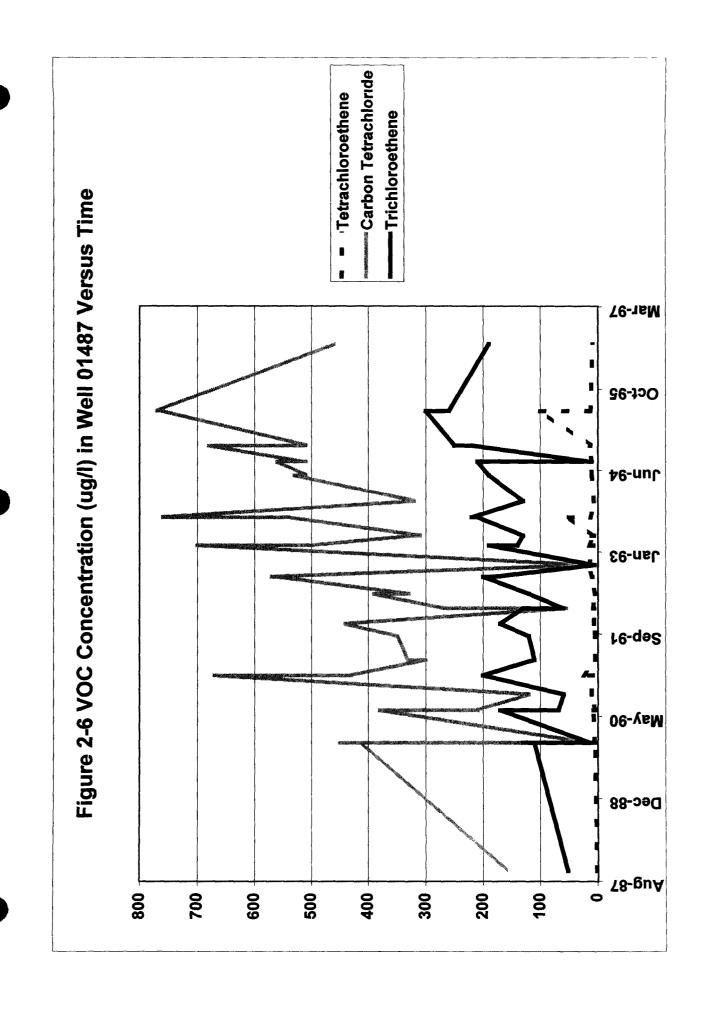
Table 2-4 Key VOCs and Associated Degradation Products in the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume

Key Contaminant	Degradation Product	Maximum Concentration in 1998 Downgradient Wells (ug/l) *	Maximum Concentration in Well 01487 (ug/l) (1987-1996)
Carbon Tetrach	loride	460	770
	Chloroform	96	55
	Methylene Chloride **	31	17
	Chloromethane	Not Detected	Not Detected
1,1,1-Trichloroe	thane ***	Not Detected	1 06
	1,1-Dichloroethane	Not Detected	Not Detected
	Chloroethane	Not Detected	Not Detected
Trichloraethene		500	300
	Dichloroethene **	9	5
	Vinyl Chloride	Not Detected	Not Detected
Tetrachloroethe	ne	23	15
	Trichloroethene	500	300
	Dichloroethene	9	5
	Vinyl Chloride	Not Detected	Not Detected

Wells 01298, 01398 01498, 01698 01798 and 01998, maximums based on detection in at least two of these wells

<sup>\*\*</sup> Dichloroethene and methylene are contaminants of concern and potential degradation products

<sup>\*\*\* 1 1 1-</sup> Trichloroethane was detected in the source area but not the in the 1998 wells



1,1,1-Trichloroethane was included in the analysis because it is found in Well 07391 in the Ryan's Pit source area. Concentrations of up to 1,100 ug/l of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane have been detected in the source area, however it does not appear that it is affecting downgradient groundwater. Because of high concentrations in the source area, most of the trichloroethene is probably residual solvent from the source area as opposed to a decay product from tetrachloroethene.

Based on Table 2-4, degradation products for three of the contaminants of concern appear to be present in both locations. The degradation products found are all consistent with hydrogenolysis as a reductive dechlorination reaction. Hydrogenolysis is a destructive hydrogenation reaction where hydrogen replaces the chlorine atom. Although these reaction products are strong indicators of reductive dechlorination, the much higher concentrations of the source area contaminants of concern indicate that reductive degradation is not a major factor in limiting the plume movement.

### 2 4 3 Hydrogeologic Factors

Because the study area is poorly saturated and the wells at the west end of the study area were dry (Figure 2-5), it can be concluded that the predominant factor limiting the VOC plume extent appears to be site hydrogeology. Groundwater flow is confined to the east side of the study area, possibly because of the effect of past slumping. It should be noted that basis for concluding that hydrogeologic factors are a likely influence is not based on a rigorous analysis of the colluvium. It is based on the following factors.

- The main factor controlling contaminant migration might not be the retardation of contaminant migration but simply a lack of groundwater flow. Although there are known impediments to flow upgradient, it is the low overall flux of a groundwater and contaminants toward surface water that suggest that physical factors are attenuating flow.
- Upgradient flow in the colluvium could be impeded by the movement of claystone slump blocks across more porous members
- Faulting may have offset the Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone near the source area thereby isolating the contaminant flow in the more shallow zones of contamination from flow in the Arapahoe No 1 Sandstone Contaminants are reaching the No 1 Sandstone farther downgradient near subcrop areas as a result of hydraulic communication with the colluvium
- Flow appears to be channelized downgradient with significant zones in the colluvium that are dry Because of this, the actual contaminant flux is relatively low
- Some dilution could be occurring in both the colluvium and the bedrock from cleaner groundwater north of the plume and incident recharge on the hillside mixing with plume water

Additionally, the bedrock surface is known to have erosional features that will further affect the flow These subsurface features might have lengthened the flow path of the plume and enhanced attenuation of the plume through physical processes. The primary flow path for the contaminated groundwater was shown previously on Figure 1-2. This area is also characterized by intermittent seeps from both the bedrock and the alluvium. The combination of heterogeneous permeabilities, areas of low permeability and depressions in bedrock could have routed the flow of water to the eastern portion of the study area, farther down the SID, and possibly limited contaminant migration to surface water.

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### 2.4.4 Surface Water Quality Impacts

There is no historical evidence of surface water quality impacts from the plume. Based on data in the RFETS Soil and Water Database, VOCs have been sporadically detected in the SID at concentrations less than 100 µg/l. The source of these contaminants cannot be tied the 903 Pad /Ryan's Pit Plume since VOCs have also been detected in the SID upstream of the plume. The downstream sampling station located in the SID where it discharges into C-2 pond (SW027, Figure 1-1) was sampled for VOCs approximately 21 times between 1986 and 1993. During this time period, methylene chloride was measured at concentrations of 14 µg/l or less. Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene were at or below their detection limit of 5 µg/l. Since methylene chloride is a common laboratory contaminant and because the other contaminants of concern or their degradation products have not appeared in these proximal downstream surface water locations, there is presently not an evident impact to surface water quality. Also, further downslope from the SID, the contaminants of concern or degradation products associated with the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume have not been detected.

### 2 4 5 Conclusions Concerning Natural Attenuation in the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume

The following conclusions can be made based on existing data

- Concentrations of contaminants at the leading edge of the plume need to be monitored to substantiate
  the evidence that natural attenuation is occurring, to assess trends in the concentration of VOCs in the
  groundwater, and to confirm that plume migration is not occurring or that the plume is moving very
  slowly
- The presence of reductive dechlorination products of the three contaminants of concern suggests that small quantities from the original release might have been degraded. The potential degradation products appear to be consistent with the same degradation mechanism, specifically, hydrogenolysis
- Hydrogeologic factors appear to have a greater impact on contaminant migration than degradation processes. It is likely that this is attributable to a low overall groundwater flux
- There is no evidence that the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume is currently impacting surface water quality at this time

### 3.0 PROPOSED ACTION

Based on a review of existing data, RFETS, EPA, and CDPHE agreed that monitoring would be the best approach for 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume to assess natural attenuation and potential groundwater impacts to surface water quality. It is also recognized that source removal at the 903 Pad will address the source area contamination and reduce the influx of additional contaminants into the groundwater.

### 31 PROPOSED APPROACH

The overall strategy for 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume is to use the information from the Geoprobe® borings to identify all the potential areas where contaminants are moving toward surface water. By using an evenly spaced line of Geoprobe® holes to intercept the downgradient plume, contaminant pathways have been identified without unnecessary holes and extensive analysis to evaluate the upgradient hydrogeology.

The proposed approach for monitoring the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume will be to install four downgradient permanent wells to monitor VOCs. One permanent well meeting RFETS monitoring well standards will be placed near Temporary Well 01298 (Figure 1-2). This location was selected based on mass flux calculations (IT, 1998b) presented in Appendix C. Based on the 1998 well data, this well consistently had the highest contaminant load for each of the chlorinated solvents thus the greatest contaminant mass flux

Three additional wells will be placed downgradient of the 1998 wells and upgradient of the SID. Two wells will be used to monitor the colluvium and one will be screened into the Arapahoe No. 1 sandstone. The location of these wells will be determined by using the observational approach, i.e., Geoprobe® holes will be placed to determine which locations have the greatest groundwater flow based on saturated thickness, hydraulic gradient, bedrock contours, and other hydrogeological attributes. Figure 1-2 also shows the general area where Geoprobe® holes will be placed. The bedrock well (Arapahoe No. 1 sandstone) will be placed near well 90199 since this well is close to well 01487. Prior to performing the fieldwork, an ecological evaluation will be conducted to make sure the work does not result in detrimental ecological effects including impacts to the Preble's Jumping Field Mouse

Geoprobe® locations and permanent wells will be monitored for VOCs. All activities will be integrated with existing RFETS monitoring activities under the IMP (Kaiser-Hill, 1997). Monitoring is planned to continue until enough data are collected to establish a trend in downgradient concentrations. Further details on data quality objectives, sampling procedures, and analytical methods will be presented in the SAP appendix to the workplan to be developed under the IMP. Monitoring will be initially performed quarterly in conjunction with the IMP activities during the first year to optimize the seasonal aspects of water level and VOC concentration variations, while minimizing costs and other resources. Subsequent sampling timing and frequency will be specified in the IMP based on the sampling results of the first year. The same sampling and analyses methodologies used for monitoring RFCA groundwater wells will be utilized for the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume wells. If at any time during monitoring the monitoring data indicates that the plume could cause surface water concentrations to exceed the values in Table 1-1 at the point of evaluation (SW027), then the approach to 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume will have to be reevaluated

### 3 2 WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY

This project falls under the scope of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) construction standard for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910 120 Under this standard, the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) currently utilized for groundwater monitoring will be revised, if necessary, to address the safety and health hazards of each phase of monitoring activities and specify the requirements and procedures for employee protection. In addition, the DOE Order for Construction Project Safety and Health Management, 5480 9A, applies to this project. This order requires the preparation of Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) to identify each

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task, the hazards associated with each task, and the precautions necessary to mitigate the hazards. The AHAs will be included in the HASP. This project could expose workers to physical and chemical hazards. Physical hazards include those associated with use of drilling equipment, noise, heat stress, and cold stress. Chemical hazards include exposure to the contaminated groundwater. Physical hazards will be mitigated by engineering controls, administrative controls, and appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Chemical hazards will be mitigated by the use of PPE and administrative controls. Appropriate skin and respiratory PPE will be worn throughout the project. Routine VOC monitoring will be conducted with an organic vapor monitor.

If unanticipated hazards or conditions are encountered during this project in accordance with RMRS policy (Directive-001), the project activities will pause to assess the potential hazard or condition to determine whether work can proceed with existing safety controls. If field conditions or hazards vary from the planned approach and it is determined that work can be done safely, an AHA will be prepared or modified to address the unexpected circumstances, and work will proceed according to the appropriate control measures. Data and safety controls will be continually evaluated. Field radiological screening will be conducted as appropriate using radiological instruments appropriate to detect surface contamination and airborne radioactivity. As required by 10 CFR 835, Radiation Protection of Occupational Workers, all applicable implementing procedures will be followed to insure protection of the workers, collocated workers, the public, and the environment. The HASP will describe the air monitoring to be used to monitor for radiation, VOCs, and particulate, as appropriate. If necessary, air monitoring will be performed in accordance with applicable procedures, which includes perimeter Radioactive Ambient Air Monitoring Program (RAAMP) monitoring throughout the project duration Air monitoring activities may vary and are dependent on field activities.

### 3 3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste anticipated from drilling and sampling include drill cuttings, purge water, PPE, and development water from well installation. All wastes will be managed in accordance with the RFETS standard operating procedure, Field Operations (FO) 29, for IDM under the existing IDM program. Wastes generated, as part of this proposed action, will be characterized based on process knowledge, analytical results, and radiological screening. Based on FO 29, wastes, such as PPE, identified as non-radiological and non-hazardous will be disposed in a sanitary landfill. Purge water will be treated at the 891 Consolidated Water Treatment Facility.

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### 4.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Well installation is scheduled to be completed in Fiscal Year 1999. The downgradient monitoring of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume is scheduled to commence in the Fiscal Year 1999 on a quarterly basis for the first year. Subsequent sampling timing and frequency will be specified in the IMP based on the sampling results for the first year.

### 5.0 REFERENCES

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### Appendix A

Historical Analytical Data

For 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume

Area Wells

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### **Groundwater Results**

for

Well 0491

			_	_	_			_	_	_			_	_	_	_			_		_	_		_		_					_	
DETECTION	CIMIL	10	10	10	0.4	03	03	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	02	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	02	0.2	02	02	02	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0 02	0 02	14	0 14	0.4	03
LAB RESULT	QUALIFIER CODE	В	В	В	۵	Ω	С	٥	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	a	Ω	Q	O	Q	Q	Q	Q	Ш	3	3	Е	3	ш
UNITS		ng/L	J/gn	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L						
RESULT		15	23	25	240	220	100	16	100	89	12	12	21	11	11	11	60	28	08	18	66	66	26	26	69	69	72	460	009	69	250	210
DESCRIPTION		CYANIDE	CYANIDE	CYANIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE			CHLOROFORM		cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE		METHYLENE CHLORIDE		TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE					
SAMPLE	30000	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL					REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL
COLLECTION	27.00	12/20/91	5/20/92			5/19/94		11/10/92				~						11/10/92								11/16/94			9/1/92		11/10/92	5/19/94
LOCATION	1000	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491

CODE 00491 00491	DATE			RESULT		LAB RESULT	DETECTION
00491 00491 00491		ac code				QUALIFIER CODE	LIMIT
00491 00491 00491							
00491	+	REAL	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	76	T/gn	Ш	03
00491		REAL	CHLOROFORM	44	T/gn	Ш	0 01
			CHLOROFORM	98	ng/L	ш	0 01
00491			CHLOROFORM	150	ng/L	E	0 15
00491	2	REAL	CHLOROFORM	110	ng/L	ш	0 1
00491			cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	23	ng/L	ш	0 16
00491		REAL	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	23	ng/L	ш	0 16
00491			METHYLENE CHLORIDE	39	ug/L	ш	0 01
00491			TETRACHLOROETHENE	47	ng/L	Ш	0 02
00491			TETRACHLOROETHENE	45	ug/L	Ш	0 02
00491			TETRACHLOROETHENE	29	ng/L	Ü	0 14
00491				25	ug/L	ш	0 03
00491				99	ng/L	ш	0 03
00491				44	ng/L	ш	0 03
00491			TRICHLOROETHENE	44	ng/L	П	0 03
00491				160	ng/L	3	0 28
00491				160	ng/L	Е	0 28
00491			TRICHLOROETHENE	130	ng/L	旦	0.2
00491			TRICHLOROETHENE	130	ng/L		0.2
00491		REAL	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.2	ug/L	٦	0.2
00491	11/24/97	REAL	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	8 93	NG/L	ſ	5
00491	11/24/97		cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	8 93	NG/L	J	5
00491		REAL	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	3	ug/L	٦	5
00491			TETRACHLOROETHENE	17.2	UG/L	ſ	5
00491			1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1 98	ng/L		0 01
00491			1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	21	ng/L		0 01
00491			1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2	ng/L		0 01
00491		REAL	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	2	ng/L		0.2
00491		REAL	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.8	ng/L		0.2
00491	1	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	0 32	ng/L		0 03
00491	9/1/92	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	03	ng/L		0.1

7/6n 7/6n 7/6n 7/6n 7/6n 7/6n 7/6n 7/6n
0.35 ug/L 0.4 ug/L 0.4 ug/L 0.71 ug/L 0.71 ug/L 440 ug/L 440 ug/L 220 ug/L 220 ug/L 260 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 ug/L 130 ug/L 130 ug/L 140 ug/L 150 ug/L 160 ug/L 170 ug/L 170 ug/L 180 ug/L
0.5 ug/L  0.4 ug/L  9.7 ug/L  6.1 ug/L  0.71 ug/L  1.6 ug/L  5.2 ug/L  440 ug/L  220 ug/L  220 ug/L  260 ug/L  260 ug/L  170 ug/L  180 ug/L  73 ug/L
1 ug/L  9 1 ug/L  6 1 ug/L  6 1 ug/L  1 6 ug/L  52 2 ug/L  440 ug/L  440 ug/L  220 ug/L  120 ug/L
0.4 ug/L 9.7 ug/L 0.71 ug/L 1.6 ug/L 52.2 ug/L 440 ug/L 440 ug/L 220 ug/L 110 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 ug/L 130 ug/L 130 ug/L 130 ug/L 130 ug/L 130 ug/L 140 ug/L 150 ug/L 160 ug/L 170 ug/L 180 ug/L
9.7 ug/L 6.1 ug/L 1.6 ug/L 52.2 ug/L 440 ug/L 220 ug/L 220 ug/L 220 ug/L 120 ug/L
6.1 ug/L  1.6 ug/L  52.2 ug/L  440 ug/L  500 ug/L  220 ug/L  260 ug/L  120 ug/L
16 ug/L 52 ug/L 440 ug/L 500 ug/L 440 ug/L 220 ug/L 110 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 ug/L 130 ug/L 130 ug/L 140 ug/L 160 ug/L 160 ug/L 160 ug/L 170 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L
16 ug/L 52 ug/L 440 ug/L 500 ug/L 220 ug/L 310 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 130 ug/L 73 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 ug/L 130 ug/L 140 ug/L 160 ug/L 160 ug/L 170 ug/L 180 ug/L
52 ug/L 440 ug/L 500 ug/L 220 ug/L 260 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L 180 ug/L
440 ug/L 500 ug/L 440 ug/L 310 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 73 ug/L 73 ug/L 120 ug/L 180 ug/L 108 ug/L 108 ug/L
500 ug/L 440 ug/L 310 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 380 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 120 ug/L 108 ug/L 108 ug/L
440 ug/L 220 ug/L 310 ug/L 260 ug/L 110 ug/L 380 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 120 Ug/L 180 ug/L 108 ug/L 108 ug/L
220 ug/L 310 ug/L 260 ug/L 120 ug/L 380 ug/L 73 ug/L 120 ug/L 120 UG/L 120 UG/L 120 UG/L
310 ug/L 260 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 99 ug/L 120 UG/L 120 UG/L
260 ug/L 110 ug/L 120 ug/L 380 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 120 UG/L 108 ug/L
110 ug/L 120 ug/L 380 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 99 ug/L 120 UG/L 108 ug/L
120 ug/L 380 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 99 ug/L 30 ug/L 108 ug/L
380 ug/L 73 ug/L 180 ug/L 99 ug/L 120 UG/L 30 ug/L
73 ug/L 180 ug/L 99 ug/L 120 UG/L 108 ug/L
180 ug/L 99 ug/L 120 UG/L 30 ug/L 108 ug/L
99 ug/L 120 UG/L 30 ug/L 108 ug/L
120 UG/L 30 ug/L 108 ug/L
30 ug/L 108 ug/L
108 ug/L
-ORM 138 Ug/L 001
110 ug/L 0
140 ug/L
100 ug/L 0
110
120 ug/L
LOROFORM 80 ug/L 0.1

	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_		_	_		_			_	Τ		_	7	,	_	_	_
DETECTION		02	02	02	02	02	5	5	5	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	02	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	02	02	02	0.2	0.2
LAB RESULT	TOO NET HERE																															
UNITS		ng/L	T/Bn	ng/L	ng/L	J/gn	ng/L	ng/L	UG/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	T/Bn	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L																
RESULT		78	100	120	63	29	99	62	42 1	116	116	18	18	15	15	18	18	15	15	12	12	16	16	19	19	10	10	12	12	17	17	23
DESCRIPTION		CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM		CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	~	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE																				
SAMPLE QC CODE		REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL
COLLECTION		3/4/94	5/19/94	8/18/94												Ì							5/11/93				12/8/93					8/18/94
LOCATION		00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491

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DETECTION	LIMIT		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5	5	5	5	0 01	0 01	0.2	0.2	5	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	14	0.2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0.2	0.2	02	02	0.2	5	5
LAB RESULT	QUALIFIER CODE																																
UNITS			ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	NG/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L
RESULT			23	10	10	6	6	12	12	6	6	50 1	33	-	-	150	247	41	54	30	48	98	34	29	40	21	23	30	46	16	15	32	21
DESCRIPTION			cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	TETRACHLOROETHENE																												
SAMPLE	accone ac cone		REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL								
COLLECTION	DAIE				11/16/94				9/12/96				5/20/92	11/10/92	11/16/94		12/20/91	2/28/92				-		5/11/93		12/8/93	3/4/94	5/19/94	8/18/94	11/16/94	3/28/95		2/11/97
LOCATION	ZODE		00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491

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### Groundwater Results for Well 0491

DESCRIPTION
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trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE
TRICHLOROETHENE
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DETECTION		LC.	2	5	5	2	5	5	2	2 10	2	2	2	2
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE														
UNITS		na/L	no/	no/l	J/on	UG/L	ngli	na/L	no/L	na/L	na/L	na/L	na/L	ng/L
RESULT UNITS		73	73	55	55	415	415	170	67	6	6	25	28	2
DESCRIPTION		TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CHLOROFORM	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE
SAMPLE QC CODE		REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL						
COLLECTION DATE		9/12/96	9/12/96	2/11/97	2/11/97	11/24/97	11/24/97	2/13/96	2/13/96	2/13/96	2/13/96	2/13/96	2/13/96	2/13/96
LOCATION		00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491	00491

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### **Groundwater Results**

For

Well 07391

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DETECTION LIMIT		0 01	0 01	0 01	0 19	1900	5	10	05	2500	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 04	0 04	5		0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 14	5	10	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 13	5	10	0 02
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE		Ш		3	E	J	3		J.					Ш			٦	3	7	Ш		Ш	ш	Ξ.	EB				3			
UNITS		ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L
RESULT		87	540	120	1100	1000	420	150	220	320	4 8	180	2.8	20	21	30	390	110	130	160	270	099	340	330	200	260	190	15	380	160	170	0 4
DESCRIPTION		1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,1,2-TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROET	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE																				
SAMPLE QC CODE		REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL									
COLLECTION DATE		3/16/92	3/16/92	5/21/92	8/28/92	8/28/92	9/14/93	11/29/93			3/16/92	3/16/92	5/21/92			9/14/93						8/28/92				3/16/92	5/21/92	5/21/92	8/28/92	9/14/93	11/29/93	3/16/92
LOCATION		07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391

CODE	COLLECTION	SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	LAB RESULT	DETECTION
07391	5/21/92	REAL	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	0 11	ng/L		0 02
07391	5/21/92	REAL	1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	13	ng/L		0 17
07391	3/16/92	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	0 1	ng/L		0 03
07391	3/16/92	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	7 3	ug/L		0 03
07391	3/16/92	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	7.3	ng/L		0 03
07391	5/21/92	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	62	ng/L		0 03
07391	5/21/92	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	62	ug/L		0 03
07391	9/14/93	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	33	ug/L		5
07391	9/14/93	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	33	ng/L		5
07391		REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	420	ug/L	m	5
07391		REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	390	ug/L		10
07391		REAL	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	200	ug/L	3	0 03
07391	5/21/92	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	146	ug/L		0 03
07391	9/14/93	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	11	ng/L		2
07391	11/29/93	REAL	4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE	1500	ug/L	ra	2000
07391	9/14/93	REAL	ACETONE	3600	ug/L	ra	10000
07391	11/29/93	REAL	ACETONE	3400	ug/L	ס	2000
07391	3/16/92	REAL	BENZENE	4 9	ug/L		0 01
07391	8/28/92		BENZENE	38	ug/L	3	0 17
07391			BENZENE	19	ng/L		5
07391	11/29/93	REAL	BENZENE	16	ug/L		10
07391	3/16/92	REAL	BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	710	ug/L		0 01
07391	9/14/93	REAL	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	9	ng/L		9
07391	3/16/92	REAL	BROMOFORM	19	ng/L		60 0
07391	5/21/92	REAL	BROMOFORM	11	ng/L		60 0
07391	8/28/92	REAL	BROMOFORM	1	ng/L		0.2
07391	11/29/93	REAL	BROMOMETHANE	11	ng/L		10
07391	3/16/92	REAL	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	2300	ng/L		0 02
07391	5/21/92	REAL	CHLOROETHANE	14	ug/L		0 13
07391	8/28/92	REAL	CHLOROETHANE	2	ug/L		0 1
07391	3/16/92	REAL	CHLOROFORM	160	ug/L	Ξ	0 01

DETECTION LIMIT	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 15	1500	0 1	0.1	0.1	5	5	2000	5000	5000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0.2	0.2	0.5	2000	2500	2500	2500	0 1	0 1	10	0 03
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE		w w		u			0		20		20	2	20																		Ü
UNITS	J/gn		J/gn	1/gn	J/gn	ng/L	J/gn	ug/L	Γ	J/gn		ng/L		ng/L	ng/L ,	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L												
RESULT	1500	150	1700	1700	4500	1500	1900	3100	1500	1500	1700	1400	1300	1000	520	1100	1400	1400	1300	1200	1200	1100	1000	4800	1800	1600	1400	47	96 0	17	38
DESCRIPTION	CHLOROFORM	CHLOROMETHANE	CHLOROMETHANE	CHLOROMETHANE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE																										
SAMPLE QC CODE	REAL					REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL																						
COLLECTION DATE	3/16/92	5/21/92	5/21/92	8/28/92	8/28/92	11/16/92	3/15/93	3/15/93	5/21/93	5/21/93	9/14/93	11/29/93	11/29/93	3/11/94			5/27/94	5/27/94	5/27/94	7/26/94	12/6/94	3/15/95	5/19/95	12/6/95	3/13/96	9/24/96	2/11/97	3/16/92	5/21/92	11/29/93	3/16/92
LOCATION CODE	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391

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DETECTION LIMIT	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 16	0 16	0.2	0.2	90 0	10	10	10	5	5	0 1	0 1	0 04	2000	0 02	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 62	2000	2000	10	0 02	0 02
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE								l l	W												Ŋ	7	В			E	DJ	ס			ŗ
UNITS	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	J/gn	ng/L	ng/L			ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L		ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L		ng/L	ng/L	ng/L
RESULT	38	220	220	120	120	330	330	620	970	610	610	1600	27	185	9 8	80 2	128	1700	6	0 4	520	E 0	16	1200	2.2	39	1300	1300	27	0 26	0 16
DESCRIPTION	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	CYANIDE	CYANIDE	CYANIDE	CYANIDE	CYANIDE	DIBROMOMETHANE	DIBROMOMETHANE	ETHYLBENZENE	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	m+p XYLENE	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	NAPHTHALENE	o-XYLENE																
SAMPLE QC CODE	REAL	REAL	REAL					REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL											
COLLECTION DATE	3/16/92	3/16/92	3/16/92	5/21/92	5/21/92	5/21/92	5/21/92	8/28/92	8/28/92	3/15/93	3/15/93	3/16/92	3/16/92	5/21/92	5/21/93	7/26/94	5/19/95	3/16/92	5/21/92	3/16/92	12/6/95	5/21/92	3/16/92	3/16/92	5/21/92	8/28/92	11/29/93	11/29/93	11/29/93	5/21/92	5/21/92
LOCATION CODE	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391

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DETECTION LIMIT		0 1	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 14	1400	02	01	0 1	5	2	2	2000	2000	10	5	2	5	02	0.2	05	2000	2500	2500	2500	0 02	0 02	5	02
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE			Ш		W		Ш		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	D		D	ſ	س	סק	DJ	ш	P	7	7				ر ر						J.	
UNITS		ng/L	ng/L	J/gn	ng/L	ng/L	J/gn	ng/L			ng/L			ng/L	ng/L				ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	na/L								
RESULT		0.1	35	2700	120	069	970	2400	970	1100	1900	200	710	150	540	610	069	099	009	200	900	780	610	1800	1500	1400	1500	8 5	12	3	410
DESCRIPTION		STYRENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TOLUENE	TOLUENE	TOLUENE	TOLUENE						
SAMPLE QC CODE		REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL
COLLECTION		3/16/92	3/16/92														11/29/93	5/27/94		5/27/94					3/13/96	9/24/96					12/6/94
CODE		07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391

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DETECTION LIMIT	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 28	0 28	2800	2800	0.2	0.2	0 1	0.1	0 1	0 1	2	5	5	2	2000	5000	5	2	5000	5000
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE		E E	ш	ш	ш	ш	Ш	u	E			E	E					۵	۵	Ш	Е	BD	ВD	BE	BE	D	D	E.	E	D	Q
UNITS	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L			ng/L		ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L			ng/L		ng/L		ng/L	ng/L	ng/L									
RESULT	32	44000	44000	20	20	9/	9/	45000	45000	54000	54000	7200	7200	140000	140000	150000	150000	93000	93000	220000	220000	92000	92000	00006	00006	86000	86000	3800	3800	28000	28000
DESCRIPTION	trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE																													
SAMPLE QC CODE	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL
COLLECTION DATE	5/21/92			3/16/92	3/16/92	5/21/92	5/21/92			5/21/92					8/28/92			3/15/93			3/15/93	5/21/93						9/14/93	9/14/93	11/29/93	11/29/93
LOCATION CODE	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391

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DETECTION		5000	5000	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0 5	0.5	0.5	05	2000	2000	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	1000	1000	0 34	0 34	0 01
LAB RESULT	GUALIFIER CODE	D	0	u		В	В									Q	D			8	В											
UNITS		1/gn	J/gn	ng/L	ug/L		ng/L	UG/L	UG/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L																				
RESULT		71000	71000	2500	2500	52000	52000	64000	64000	61000	61000	00059	00059	00029	67000	22000	22000	44000	44000	160000	160000	00066	00066	100000	100000	00096	00096	27000	27000	0 45	0 53	2.7
DESCRIPTION		TRICHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	VINYL CHLORIDE																											
SAMPLE	מכ החחב	REAL	REAL	REAL																												
COLLECTION	DAIE	11/29/93	11/29/93	11/29/93	11/29/93									3/15/95			5/19/95	5/19/95	5/19/95	12/6/95			3/13/96	9/24/96	9/24/96	2/11/97	2/11/97	3/17/98	3/17/98	3/16/92	5/21/92	3/16/92
LOCATION	2005	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391	07391

LAB RESULT DETECTION QUALIFIER CODE LIMIT	0.01	
UNITS	ng/L	
RESULT	31	
DESCRIPTION	VINYL CHLORIDE	
SAMPLE QC CODE	REAL	
CODE DATE	5/21/92	
LOCATION CODE	16670	

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### **Groundwater Results**

For

Well 01291

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ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ug/L
29	23	90	0.2	02	0.5	0 18	0.2	26	6	10	15	7	21	23	24	21	12	1	2	-	99	99	7	7	12	12	8	8
CHLOROFORM	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	CARBON DISULFIDE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM	CHLOROFORM	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TRICHLOROETHENE							
REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL
9/2/92	5/21/92	9/2/92	2/19/96	2/19/96	96/6/6	5/21/92	9/2/92	5/21/92	5/21/92	9/2/92	2/19/96	96/6/6	5/21/92	9/2/92	2/19/96	96/6/6	5/21/92	9/2/92	2/19/96	96/6/6	5/21/92	5/21/92	9/2/92	9/2/92	2/19/96	2/19/96	96/6/6	96/6/6
01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291	01291

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### **Groundwater Results**

For

Well 1187

NC.		T															Γ					T	T		Γ	Τ			Γ	Γ	T	Τ	Τ	T
DETECTION	LIMIT	40	2	ç	2 (	2			9	10	220	5	000		25	5			5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	250	5	
LAB RESULT	QUALIFIER CODE		- Ca	200		מ	200	٥	RDJ	86 -	٠,		0	7		Е	Ω	Ш		٥	Ω		Ω			۵		Ш		۵	Ш			
UNITS		1/011	1/011	1,011	1/81	US/L	ug/L	ug/L	Ug/L	ug/L	1/80	ug/L	USA.	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	1/gn	T/gn	T/Bn	J/gn	7/gn	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	J/gn	J/Sn	1/gn	101
RESULT		11	75	150	170	2 2	43	0 7	4	, 00	07	340		430	9	0/9	1000	810	099	750	520	086	400	530	610	520	520	910	089	400	710	580	540	650
DESCRIPTION		1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	2-BUTANONE	2-BUTANONE	ACETONE	ACETONE	ACETONE	ACETONE	ACETONE	BROMODICHI OROMETHANE	BROMODICHI OROMETHANE	BROMOMETHANE	CARRON TETRACHI ODIDE	CABBON TETBACHI OBINE	CABBON TETBACHI OBIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CARBON LEIRACHLORIDE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE																
SAMPLE	QC CODE	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	DEAL	אבאר	KEAL.					REAL			REAL	REAL	REAL						REAL
COLLECTION	DATE	12/8/93	9/19/90	11/27/90	12/4/89	9/19/90	9/19/90	11/21/91	9/1/92	9/1/92	9/1/92		9/16/87	Γ	Γ		T	T																11/20/92
LOCATION	CODE	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1107	1407	/01	118/	118/	118/	1187	118/	1187	118/	/8/1	1187	118/	118/	1187	1187	1187	1187

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DETECTION	5	5	100	5	5	100	10	03	03	2	03	0.5	120	25	2			5	2	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	250	5	5
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE	۵	ш	۵	ш	ш		ш	٥								۵			2	3		۵		ſ	DJ		В	В	BDJ	ſ		ſ
UNITS	ng/L	ug/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L																
RESULT	380	009	450	410	200	280	450	330	420	230	440	300	370	28	62	120	92	98	100	88	96	62	82	92	96	100	110	9/	06	94	87	92
DESCRIPTION	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CHLOROFORM																														
SAMPLE QC CODE	REAL	REAL								REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL				REAL															
COLLECTION DATE	3/12/93	3/12/93	6/21/93	6/21/93	8/31/93			5/20/94	5/20/94	7/26/94	11/16/94	6/14/95	9/10/96			9/19/90	9/19/90	11/27/90	1/15/91	1/15/91	1/15/91	4/17/91	4/17/91	9/6/91	11/21/91	11/21/91	2/22/92	5/19/92	5/19/92	9/1/92	9/1/92	11/20/92
LOCATION	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187

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DETECTION	LIMIT	5	9	100	5	100	5	10	02	0.2	5	0.2	0 5	120	0.2	0.2	25			5	5	0.2	1	120	25	5			5	5	5	5	5
LAB RESULT	QUALIFIER CODE	2		2		J			۵		ſ		ſ	ſ			8	В	80	ſ	BD		BJ	f	ſ		В	20	ſ		20		ſ
UNITS		ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L
RESULT		62	62	<b>28</b>	83	62	81	96	82	87	85	100	72	83	6	6	42	6	130	1	130	40	66	<b>59</b>	8	32	94	99	41	79	27	49	45
DESCRIPTION		CHLOROFORM		cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	TETRACHLOROETHENE																										
SAMPLE	8000E	REAL	REAL		REAL		REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL																	
COLLECTION	שאכו					8/31/93	8/31/93	12/8/93					6/14/95	9/10/96			12/4/89	9/19/90						9/10/96	12/4/89				)	1/15/91	4/17/91	4/17/91	9/6/91
LOCATION	2000	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187

DETECTION	LIMIT																																
	_	5	2	5	5	5	250	5	5	2	2	5	5	02	02	2	02	120	L	L	L	25	25	2	2		L	L	L	2	2	2	2
LAB RESULT	QUALIFIER CODE	20		7	20		٦		7					٥		7		7	٦					ш	ш	۵	۵	W	ш			۵	Ω
UNITS		ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L
RESULT		36	48	9	29	39	55	47	44	38	43	42	49	31	44	20	44	69	-	290	290	430	430	1800	1800	2900	2900	1000	1000	1900	1900	2500	2500
DESCRIPTION		TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE							TETRACHLOROETHENE		TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE	TETRACHLOROETHENE		TOLUENE	TRICHLOROETHENE													
SAMPLE	dc cobe	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL
COLLECTION	UAIE	11/21/91	11/21/91			5/19/92	9/1/92		11/20/92	3/12/93	6/21/93			5/20/94	5/20/94	7/26/94	11/16/94	9/10/96	9/19/90					6/15/90	6/15/90	9/19/90			9/19/90		11/27/90	1/15/91	1/15/91
LOCATION	CODE	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187

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DETECTION LIMIT	100	100	5	5	5	5	100	100	200	200	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5	5	0.2	0.2	0 5	0 5	120	120
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE	Q	O	3	ш	Ш	ш			a	٥	ш	3	a	Q	3	3								
UNITS	ng/L	ug/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ug/L								
RESULT	2800	2800	780	780	1800	1800	2400	2400	1700	1700	920	920	2900	2900	4000	4000	3800	3800	4100	4100	3200	3200	4400	4400
DESCRIPTION	TRICHLOROETHENE																							
SAMPLE QC CODE	REAL	REAL		REAL																				
COLLECTION DATE	6/21/93	6/21/93		6/21/93	8/31/93	8/31/93	8/31/93	8/31/93	12/8/93	12/8/93		12/8/93	5/20/94	5/20/94	5/20/94	5/20/94	7/26/94	7/26/94	11/16/94	11/16/94	6/14/95	6/14/95	9/10/96	9/10/96
LOCATION	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187	1187

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### **Groundwater Results**

For

Well 1487

DATE	QC CODE	DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	LAB RESULT	DETECTION
					WOALITIER CODE	LIMIT
1/11/91	REAL	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE		1/011		ı,
2/21/92	REAL	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1 06	1/01		0
8/31/92	REAL	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	-	1/01		
5/17/94	REAL	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE		1/01		0 4
1/11/91	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	. 6	1/61		5
4/15/91	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	7	2 /2		0
2/21/92	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	183	1/01		0
8/31/92	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	3	1/07		4
5/17/94	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	3	na/L		2
	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	2	ng/L		2 2
	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	3	ng/L		5
	REAL	1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	9	ng/L		10
7	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	2	ng/L		5 2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	٢	ng/L		22
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	2	ng/L		20
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	3	ng/L		2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	2	ng/L		5
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	5	ng/L		2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	3	na/L		2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	5	ng/L		2
٦	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	4	na/L		2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	4	J/gn		2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	4	J/gn		2
$\neg$	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	4	J/bn		2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	5	ng/l		2
	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	5	J/pn		5
7	REAL	1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	4	ng/L		10
		2-BUTANONE	43			10
		ACETONE	14	Γ		10
		ACETONE	32	Г		19
		ACETONE	26			10
	1/11/91 2/21/92 8/31/92 5/17/94 1/11/91 4/15/91 2/21/92 8/31/92 5/17/94 5/17/94 6/16/95 1/11/91 4/15/91 5/17/94 6/16/95 8/31/93 8/31/93 1/1/94 6/16/95 1/1/94 8/10/94 8/10/94 8/10/94 8/10/94 8/10/94 1/1/1/91 1/11/91 1/11/91	REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL	REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL REAL	REAL	REAL         1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE         1         ug/L           REAL         1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE         106         ug/L           REAL         1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE         1         ug/L           REAL         1,1-DICHLOROETHANE         3         ug/L           REAL         1,1-DICHLOROETHENE         2         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         3         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         2         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         3         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         3         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         4         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         4         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         4         ug/L           REAL         1,2-DICHLOROETHENE         4         ug/L           REAL <td>  REAL   1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE   1 ug/L   J    </td>	REAL   1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE   1 ug/L   J

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DETECTION	LIMIT	5	5	5	9	10	12	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0 01	100	5	50	5	5	5	10	5	50	5	5	5	5	
LAB RESULT	QUALIFIER CODE		Ω	E	٥	Ш			-D			۵		Ω						BD			Ω		٥		J			D		
UNITS		ua/L	J/bn	1/gn	ng/L	ng/L	1/gn	J/gn	ng/L	J/gn	ng/L	J/gn	ng/L	1																		
RESULT		520	089	510	260	770	460	33	28	38	20	31	36	24	27	31	41	23	32.4	ဓ	39	40	31	39	31	35	46	47	26	35	38	Ţ
DESCRIPTION		CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	CHLOROFORM	Macacac Inc.																												
SAMPLE	40000	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	ana	REAL	PEAI																						
COLLECTION		8/10/94	11/16/94					11/28/89																								8/10/94
LOCATION		1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	7871

DETECTION					10	10	12	0 03	0 03				0		10									0 02	02			50			
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE	5	5		5	20			0	0			BDJ 5	5	5		2	2		5		2	5	5	0	0		9	5	5	5	5
UNITS	J/gn	J/gn	D J/bn	ng/L	Ι.	ng/L	ng/L	1/gn	J/gn	ng/L B	ng/L DJ		ug/L J	ng/L	ug/L BJ	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L DJ	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L DJ	ug/L J	ug/L J	ug/L	ng/L	ng/L
RESULT	39	42	20	46	55	48	36	2 34	234	5	13	က	17	3	19	4	4	7	8	4	4	4	9	9	8	4	4	6	6	15	7
DESCRIPTION	CHLOROFORM	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	TETRACHLOROETHENE																										
SAMPLE QC CODE	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL	REAL.	REAL	DUP	REAL																					
COLLECTION DATE	8/10/94	8/10/94	11/16/94	11/16/94	6/16/95	6/16/95				6/14/90	1/11/91	5/20/92			6/16/95	11/28/89	11/28/89	6/14/90	1/11/91	4/15/91	4/15/91	9/5/91	11/20/91	2/21/92	2/21/92	5/20/92	5/20/92	8/31/92	8/31/92	11/11/92	3/11/93
LOCATION CODE	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487

SAMPLE QC CODE	DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE	DETECTION
TET	TETRACHLOROETHENE (	9	ug/L		5
TETF	TETRACHLOROETHENE	12	ng/L		5
TETF	TETRACHLOROETHENE	9	ng/L	P	5
TET	TETRACHLOROETHENE	10	ng/L	ρη	5
囯	TETRACHLOROETHENE	10	ug/L		5
TETI	TETRACHLOROETHENE	10	ug/L	ſ	5
띧	TETRACHLOROETHENE	11	ug/L	ſ	5
TET	TETRACHLOROETHENE	10	ng/L	ſ	5
TET	TETRACHLOROETHENE	13	ug/L	DJ	2
囯	TETRACHLOROETHENE	12	ug/L		5
百	TETRACHLOROETHENE	12	ug/L		10
	TETRACHLOROETHENE	8	ug/L	J.	12
힏	TOLUENE	2	ug/L	Ŋ	
101	TOTAL XYLENES	5	ng/L		5
TRIC	TRICHLOROETHENE	130	ng/L		5
TRIC	TRICHLOROETHENE	130	ng/L		5
TRIC	TRICHLOROETHENE	110	ng/L	ſ	5
띪	TRICHLOROETHENE	110	ug/L	ſ	2
TR	TRICHLOROETHENE	170	ug/L		
TRIC	TRICHLOROETHENE	170	ng/L		
핅	TRICHLOROETHENE	29	ug/L		5
N N	TRICHLOROETHENE	69	ug/L		5
图	TRICHLOROETHENE	200	ug/L	E	5
TR	TRICHLOROETHENE	200	ug/L	E	5
TR	TRICHLOROETHENE	110	ug/L		5
TRI	TRICHLOROETHENE	110	ug/L		2
TRI	TRICHLOROETHENE	120	ng/L		5
TRI	TRICHLOROETHENE	120	ng/L		5
H	TRICHLOROETHENE	170	ng/L		5
띩	TRICHLOROETHENE	170	ng/L		5
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DETECTION LIMIT		0 03	0 03	0 03	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	20	5	2	5	2	2	2	10	10	5	5	5	5	20	50	5	5	5	5	5	5
LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE		ш			۵	٥									٥	٥			Ω	٥			Ε	E					Q	O		
UNITS		ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	Г	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L		ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ng/L	ug/L	ng/L																	
RESULT		60 1	130	130	120	120	120	120	200	200	180	180	9	2	140	140	190	190	130	130	130	130	220	220	210	210	130	130	190	190	190	190
DESCRIPTION		TRICHLOROETHENE																														
SAMPLE QC CODE		REAL																														
COLLECTION DATE		2/21/92	2/21/92	2/21/92	5/20/92	5/20/92	5/20/92	5/20/92	8/31/92	8/31/92	8/31/92	8/31/92	11/11/92	11/11/92	3/11/93	3/11/93	3/11/93	3/11/93	5/11/93	5/11/93	5/11/93	5/11/93	8/31/93	8/31/93	8/31/93	8/31/93	12/8/93	12/8/93	5/17/94	5/17/94	5/17/94	5/17/94
LOCATION CODE		1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487	1487

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CODE	COLLECTION	SAMPLE QC CODE	DESCRIPTION	RESULT	UNITS	LAB RESULT QUALIFIER CODE	DETECTION LIMIT
1487	8/10/94	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	210	ng/L		5
1487	8/10/94	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	210	ng/L		5
1487	11/16/94	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	250	ng/L	Q	2
1487	11/16/94	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	250	ng/L	Ω	5
1487	11/16/94	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	220	ng/L	Ш	5
1487	11/16/94	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	220	ng/L	ш	5
1487	6/16/95	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	300	ng/L	<u>a</u>	10
1487	6/16/95	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	300	ug/L	٥	10
1487	6/16/95	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	260	ng/L	ш	10
1487	6/16/95	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	260	J/gn	Ш	10
1487	7/30/96	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	190	ug/L		12
1487	96/08//	REAL	TRICHLOROETHENE	190	ng/L		12

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### **Groundwater Results**

For

Well 2987

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RF/ER-98-294 UN Revision 0 Effective Date May 11, 1999 Page A40

### **Groundwater Result**

For

Well 3087



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CODE		3087	3087	3087	3087	3087	3087	2808	3087	

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### Appendix B

Hydrogeologic Cross Sections
For 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume Area

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### Appendix C

### Estimate of Contaminant Flux for 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plum

774115 04

Page No. 1 of 5 Excel 97 file FluxRP5a.xis, CalcBrief

By ZHT Chkd By Date Date

7/15/98 Subject

Estimation of Contaminant Flux 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume, RFETS

### **PURPOSE:**

Estimate the flux of contaminants from the distal, downgradient portion of the 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume potentially entering surface water in the Woman Creek drainage.

### **METHODOLOGY:**

The alignment of push-probe wells installed in 1998 north of Woman Creek and the South Interceptor Ditch forms the basis of the estimate. All groundwater on the steep south-facing slope above the elevation of the creek bed is assumed to discharge to the surface via seeps.

Transmissivity and concentrations in those wells within the distal portion of the plume are used to calculate the average contaminant loads in colluvium and weathered bedrock. Together with hydraulic conductivity and the length of the plume perpendicular to its flow direction, the flux of the contaminant VOCs are calculated

### **ASSUMPTIONS:**

In the lower portion of the Woman Creek drainage, groundwater flows horizontally out of colluvium and weathered bedrock, discharging to the surface water system. Discharge from bedrock is assumed to be limited to the first 10 feet of saturated bedrock, or the full saturated thickness between top of saturated bedrock and the creekbed elevation along a given point's downgradient flowpath, whichever is greater.

VOC plume concentrations are uniform vertically through the colluvium and weathered bedrock.

The horizontal hydraulic gradient is uniform through the plume along the alignment; and is uniform vertically through colluvium and weathered bedrock:

The following geometric means of hydrogeologic units within RFETS are assumed to be representative:

Colluvium

9.3E-05 cm/sec

2.6E-01 ft/day

Weathered claystone bedrock

8.8E-07 cm/sec

2.5E-03 ft/day

Loss or destruction of contaminants through evapotranspiration, biodegradation, and other processes is not considered. All contaminants at the alignment of the push-probe wells are conservatively assumed to enter the surface water drainage.

### **CALCULATIONS:**

See following sheets.

### **CONCLUSIONS:**

Flow and contaminant flux in the weathered bedrock is negligible. The colluvium is inconsistently saturated, and the distal portion of the plume transmits little flow and contaminants to the Woman Creek drainage

774115.04

Page No 2 of 5 Excel 97 file FluxRP5a xls, Flow

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Footnotes

1 Bedrock type CS = Weathered claystone (encountered in all alignment borings)
2 Saturated bedrock thickness considered is 7 feet (consistent with practicable depth of barrier emplacement)

Z

Volatile Organic Compounds in Groundwater 903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Plume

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Page No 3 of 5 Excel 97 (Ne Flux RP5a.xis, Concentration

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			Phume	_									Plume				
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Well	01298		01498			01998				Well	01298		01498			1	

ترميني المساواه as defined above incorporates all exceedances of Tier II action levels along the alignment

Note

**Best Available Copy** 

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Figure   Bottle   Chicago   Dichlorosthena   1.1.	903 Pad/Ryan's Pit Mume				# 174116.DA	2			Excel 9	Page No 4 of 5 Excel 97 file FluxRP6axis, Load	\$ 50 6 50
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1 E-04		007	0 0E+00	000+00	20年17年	3 65-03	•	0E+00	00000	7.2E-05	6 4E-03
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16E-05   0.0E+00   0.0E+		700	7 1E-08	0 OE+00	4.9E-08	0 0E+00		0E+00	0 0E+00	4 25-06	2 38-05
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10E-05		005	0 0E+00	0 0E+00	7,65-05	1 5E-04		0E+00	000+000	3 16-06	2 8E-04
1 OE-05		002	0 0E+00	0 0E+00	4.35-05	1 8E-05		0E+00	0 0E+00	S 4E-08	8 3E-05
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Methylene			•								' A."
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5 4E-04         6 7E-05         2.1E-03         1 0E-02         1 1E-02         5 1E-04         2 0E-04         0 0E+00           7 1E-06         0 0E+00         4.9E-06         0 0E+00         0 0E		Bottle	Chloride	Dichloroethene	Chloraform	Tetrachloride	Trichloroethene Tetrachloro	ethene	Dichloroethene	Napthalene	Total VOCs
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0.0E+00 0.0E+00 (10E+0) 3.7E-03 1.0E-03 0.0E+00 0.0E+00 7.5E-05 0.0E+00 0.0E+00 7.5E-05 0.0E+00 0.0E+0		001	7 2E-05	00E+00	0.00+00	0 0E+00		0E+00	0 0E+00	0 0E+00	7 2E-05
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1.2E-04 1.3E-06 60E-04 2.8E-03 2.4E-03 1.0E-04 4.0E-05 1.7E-05 6		005	000+00	0 0E+00		_		0E+00	0 OE+00	5 4E-06	8 3E-ÓS
			1 2E-04	1 35-05	**************************************	2 8E-03		0E-04	4 0E-05	1 7E-05	6 4E-03

(= TC g/day/ft Contaminant load equals transmissivity times contaminant load equals transmissivity times contaminant load (19/10/11) is taken from the values calculated for both colluvium and bedrock at Individual wells on the "Flow" sheet C is from the table of concentrations on the "Concentration" sheet X = 10

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	Total V	1.3	51	13
			5.4E-05	
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	richloroethene Tetrachloroethene	2.1E-03	6.9E-05	2 2E-03
lux in g/day	Trichloroethene	5 0E-02	1 8E-03	5 2E-02
Contaminant F	Chloroform ** Tatrachloride	1.6E-02	8 1E-04	1 7E-02 * * 6.0E-02
	Dichloroethene	2.8E-04	9 OE-06	2 8E-04
Methylene	Chloride 1,1-Dichloroethe	2 4E-03	2 1E-04	2 6E-03
-		Colluvium	Bedrock	Total

F = Q C F = [TL(dh/dl)]C F = XL(dh/dl)

Contaminant Flux equals flow times concentration

Contaminant Flux equals Contaminant Load times Length times hydraulic gradient

" ≠ [p/qp

|| = 0 053 Horizontal hydraulic gradient, from 6/18/98 groundwater elevations in wells 1487, 01398, 01498 |- = 400 ft Estimated plume length, perfectionar to flow. |X is taken from the average values calculated for colluvium and bedrock on the "Load" sheet

10. To 10.

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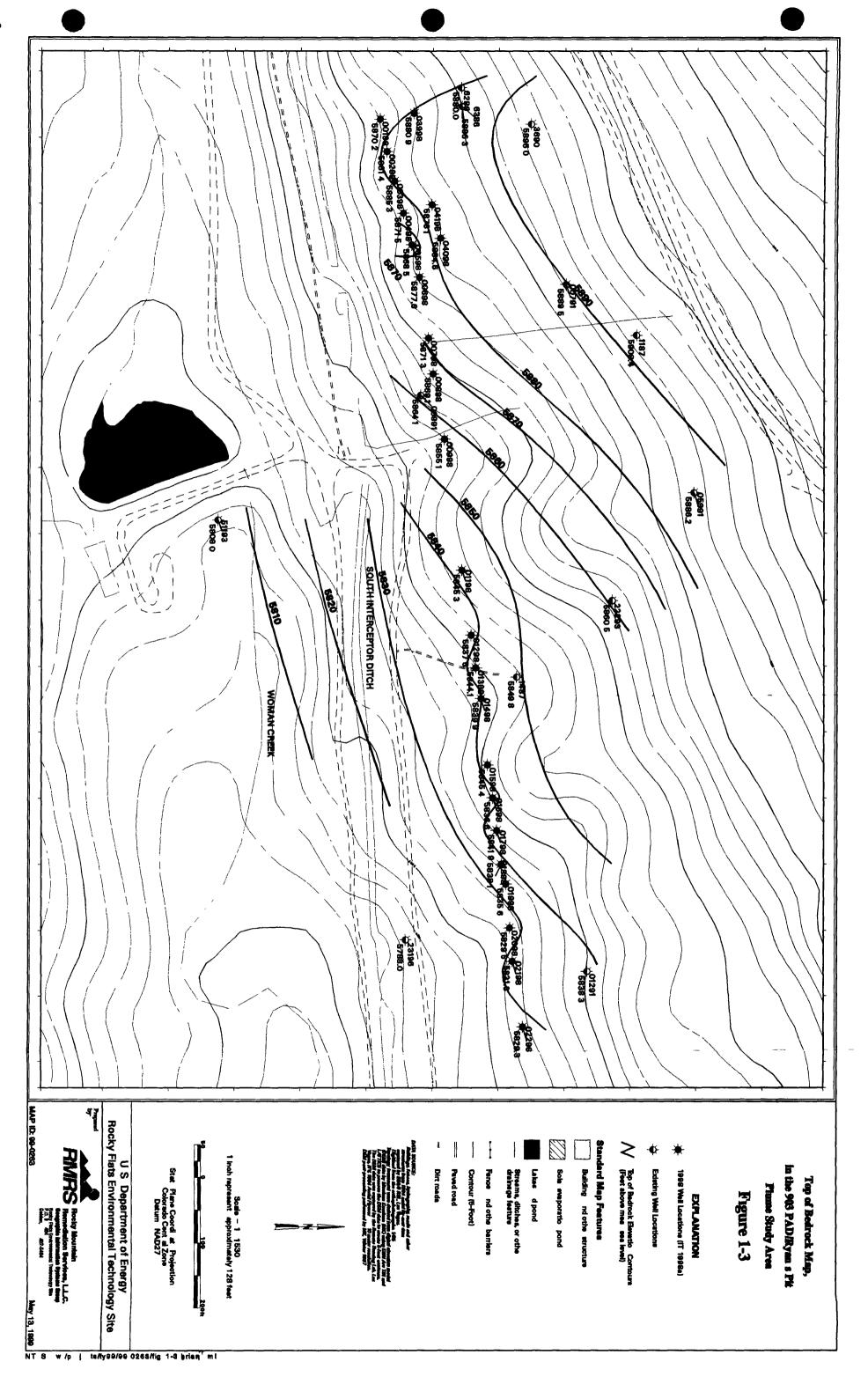
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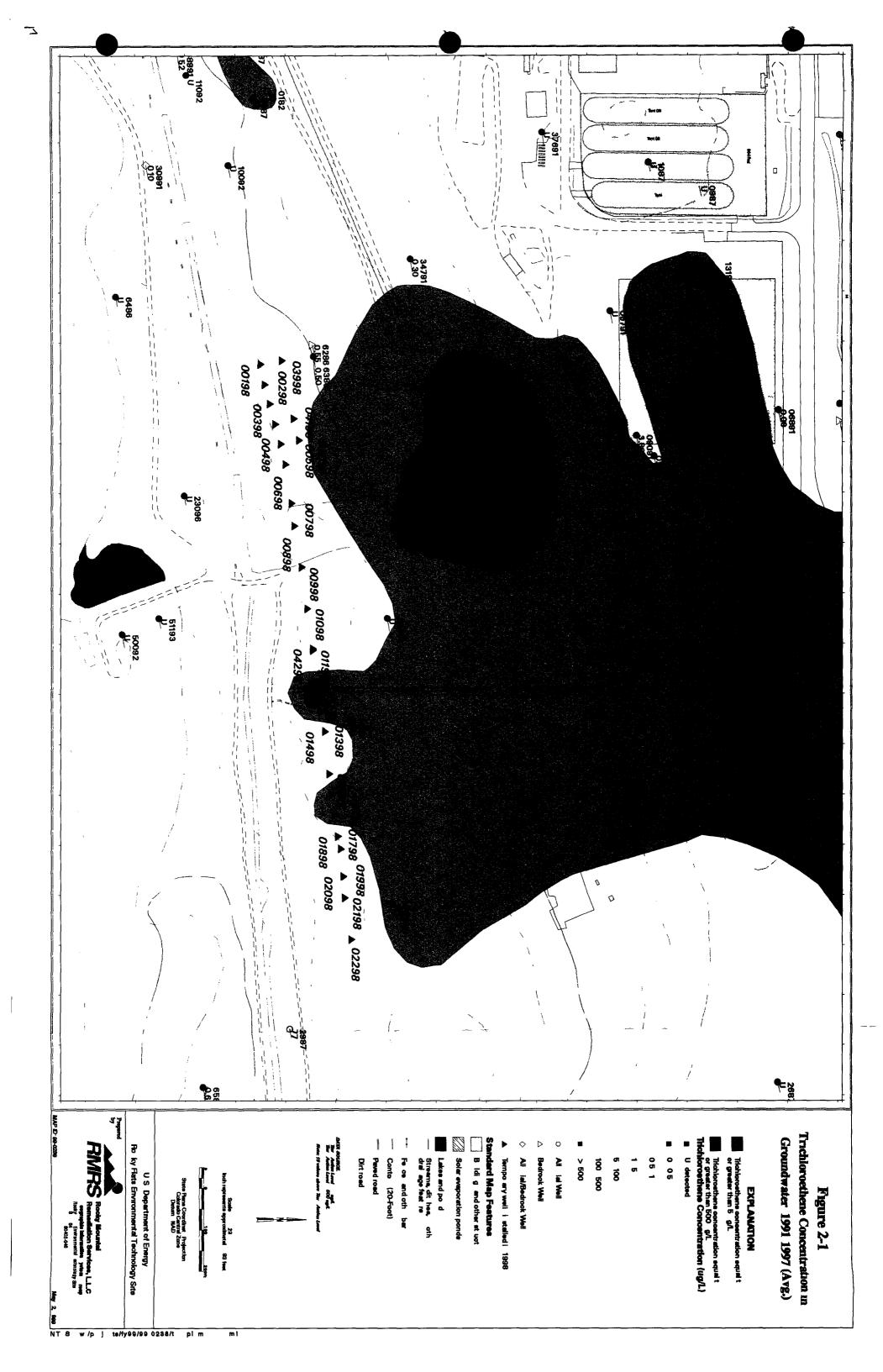
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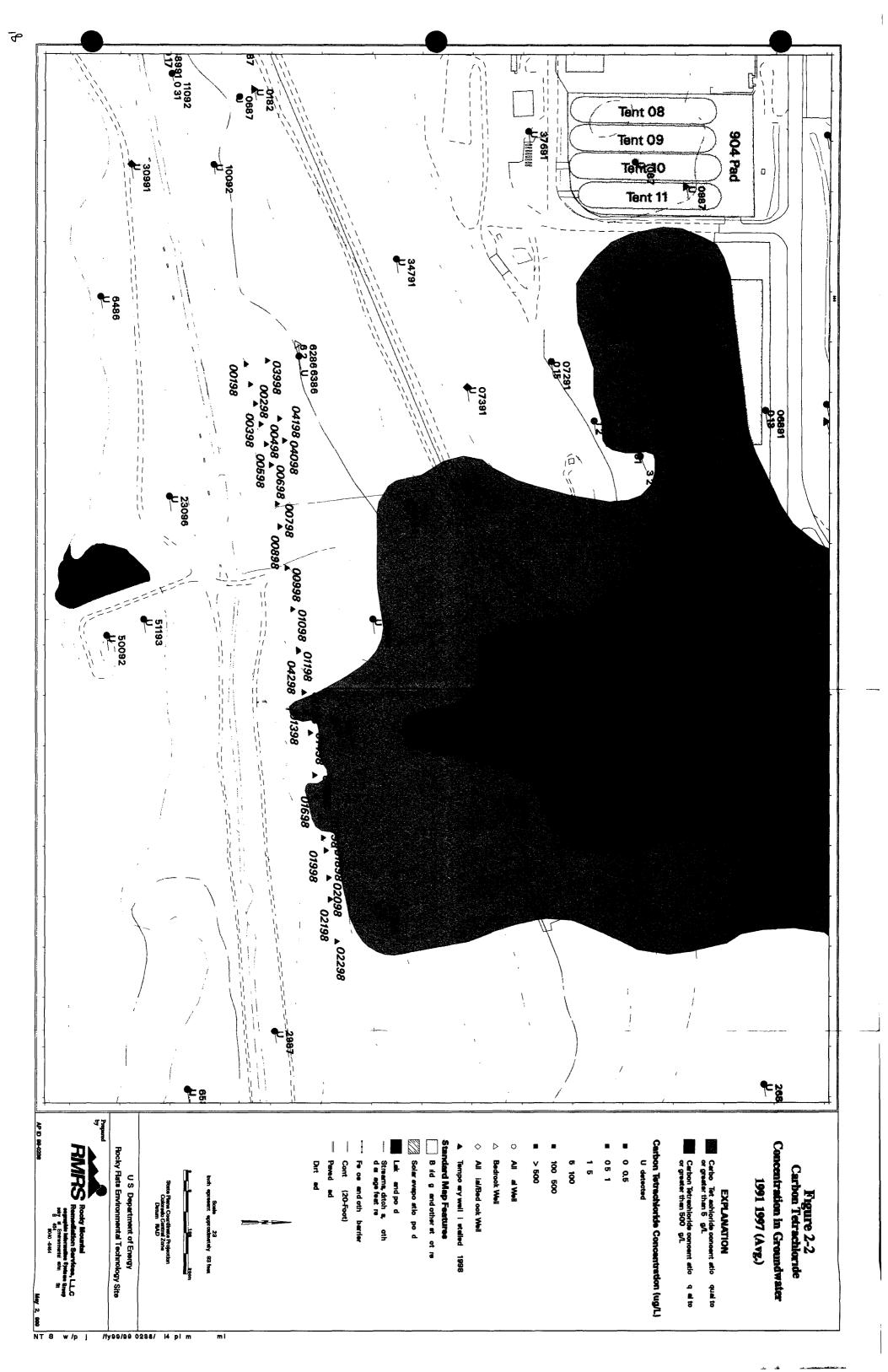
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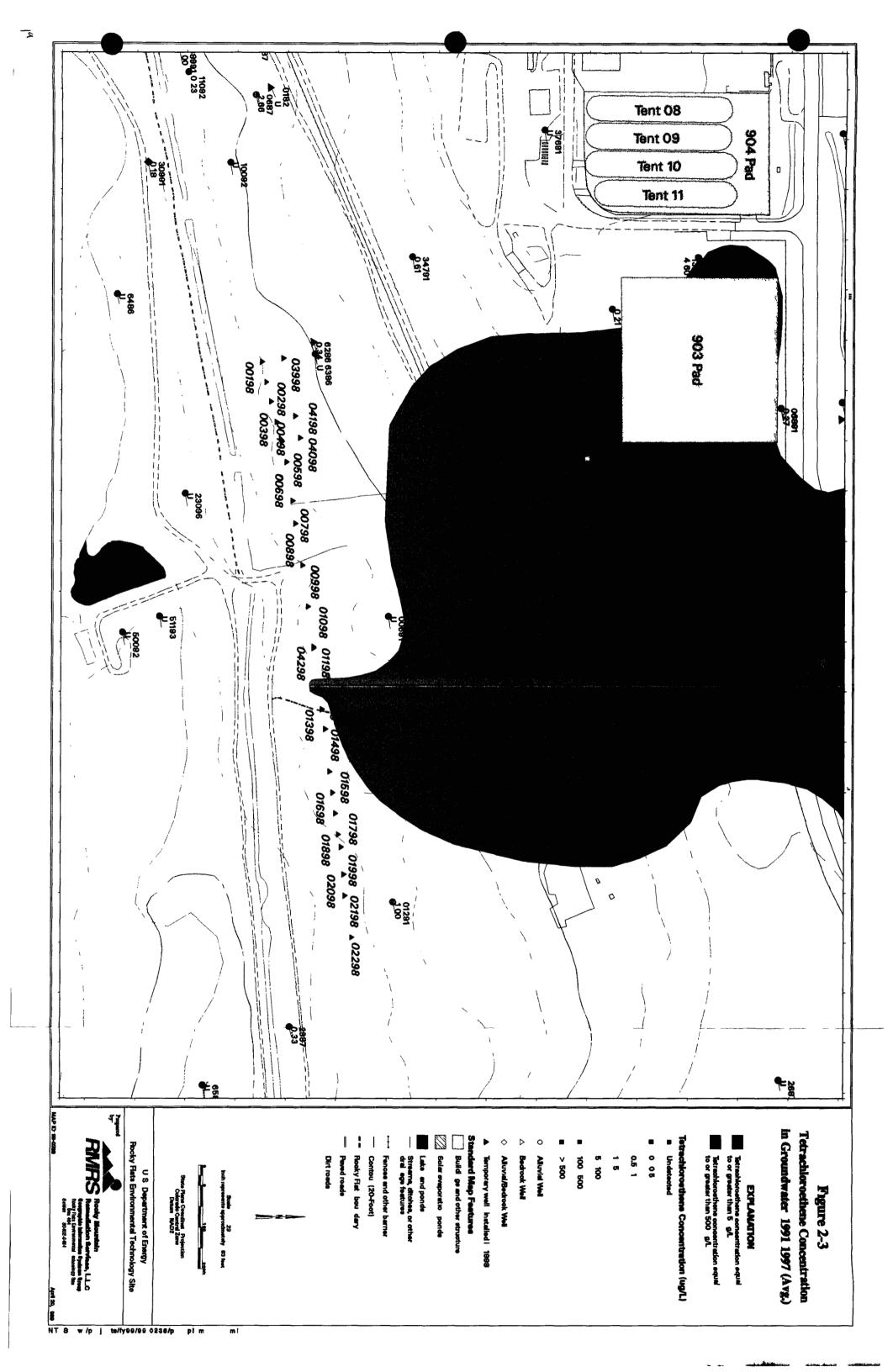
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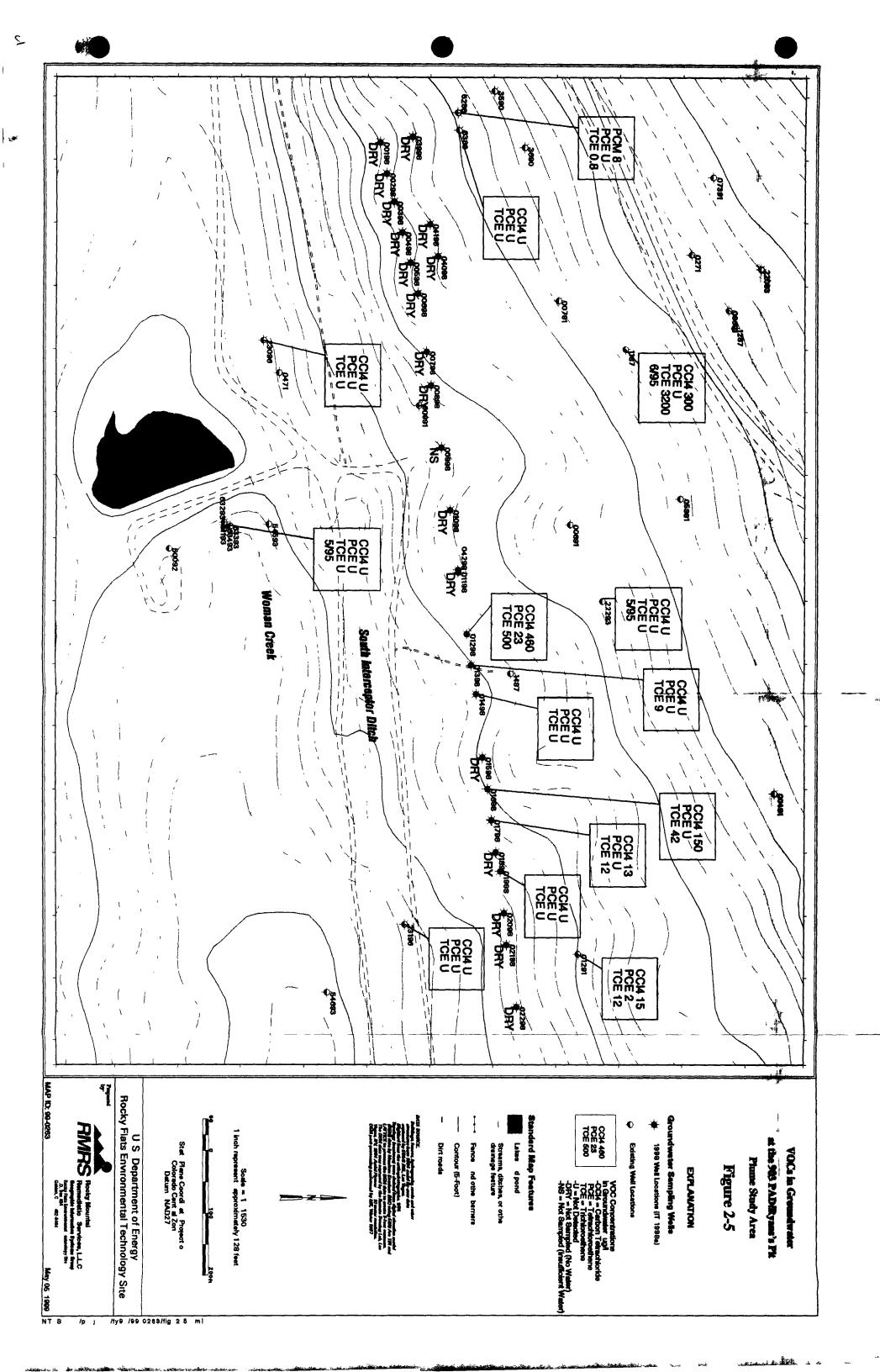








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بالمجتدد والمتعادث

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FIGURE B-3
HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION
ALIGNMENT FOR C-C AND D-D

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